MADRA[…] COURIER.

VOLUME XXV. […]ESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1809. NUMBER 1259.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Notice is [...] all papers or accounts, intended for tran[...] England by the ensuing despatch are requi[...] delivered at the proper departments, on, or [...] the 10th January 1810.

THE COU[…]RIER.

WEDNESDAY, NOV[…]ER 22, 1809.

_ The Promissory Notes [...]s Government of the Loan dated the 5th May [...] bearing date from the 24th to 31st May both incl[...] will be discharged in Cash at the General Treasury [...]e 10th December next, on which day interest on th[...] Bonds will cease.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. F. GAHAGAN, French Translator to Government.

Mr. H. G. KEENE, Second Assistant under the Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Foujdary Adawlut.

Lieutenant BALMAIN, to act a[…]uty Adjutant General of the Army, during the a[…]f Major Agnew and Lieutenant C. B. M. JOHNS[…]t as Assistant Adjutant General for the same[…].

Lieutenant C. F. PEILE, to [...]aster Master to the Troops serving in Berar.

Ensign C. TRAPAUD, to act a[…]djutant of the corps of Engineers.

Captain CARROL, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Munro, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General of the Centre Division.

Lieutenant W. JONES, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel FRASER, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, to Command a Brigade of Infantry. Lieutenant MICHAEL CREAGH, to be Brigade Major, and Lieutenant ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, to be Quarter Master of Brigade.

Major M'KELLAR, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, to Command the 3d Brigade of Infantry.

Major M'BEAN, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to Command the Brigade of Ceylon Troops.

Captain DODGIN, to be Major of Brigade and Lieutenant JORDON, to [...] Quarter Master of Brigade to Major M'BEAN's Brigade.

Lieutenant ROTHWELL, to be Brigade Major to the 2d Brigade of Infantry, with Co[...] CONRAN[...].

Extract of a letter from the East India Co[...] Hartford.

The principal subject of tea table tattle in this Town is the marriage of one of our Moonshees Abdal Ally. A short time ago he was united in Wedlock according to the rites of the Church of England to his own Maid Servant who is a *Presbyterian*. They were married in London. The Lady gives up the peculiar rights of a British Wife and is to conform to the seclusion of an Eastern Harem. She is never to visit nor to be visisted, nor even to be seen in the house, except by the domestics, nor to go out of it unless on Sundays to a place of worship. On that occasion Mrs. Addul Ally appears very elegantly dressed with an old livery Servant attending. She has been *expelled* from the Presbyterian meeting to which she formerly belonged on account of this union with an Infidel and now goes to another meeting. The other Moonshee Mizee Khelul is so offended with his brother Mussalman for this degrading connexion, as he considers it, that he has broken off all communication with and will not even *speak* to the offender.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 6th Instant, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Lieutenant Tocker, of the 20th Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss Sarah Boardman.

BIRTHS.—At Porto Novo, the Lady of E. W. Stevenson, Esq. Master Attendant, of a Daughter.

At Negapatam, on the 11th September last, the Lady of John Cotton, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the morning of the 16th Inst. after a residence of 23 years in Madras, Mr. George Bold, Merchant: as he lived respected so he died regretted by an extended circle of friends, leaving a Widow and two infant daughters to lament their irreparable loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 8d Instant, Mr. William Chambers, to Miss Elizabeth Stevens.

On Friday, the 27th ultimo, Mr. Henry Bidgood, to Miss Mary Ann Guthrie.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, to Miss Juannah Cardozo.

BIRDHS.—On the 27th ultimo, at the Lower Orphan House, Mrs. Draper, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, Mrs. John MacArthur, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Williams, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Monday last, the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Sarkies Owen, Esq. of a Son.

On Tuesday, the 3d ultimo, at Dacca, the Lady of John Patterson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 19th ultimo, at Allahabad, Mrs. King, of a Daughter.

On the 16th ultimo, at Rerhamoore, the Lady of John Patch, Esq. Esq. 25th Regiment native Infantry, of a Son,

At Be[...]th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Wiggens, of a S[...].

At Cawnpore, on Sunday evening, the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Colonel J. S. Wood, of H. M. 8th light dragoons, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 27th ultimo, Mr. John Harris, of the Pilot service.

On the 30th ultimo, the infant Daughter of Mr. Collins.

Same day, Mrs. E. Rodrigues.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. James Reid, Midshipman, on board the H. C. ship *Retreat*, now lying off town. This promising young Gentleman while stepping up the side of the ship, unhappily lost his hold, dropt, and instantly sunk, to rise no more!

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, at Diamond Harbour, on board the *Wyndham*, Captain Friend, Mr. David McCallan, second officer of that ship; a promising young man, much regretted.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Jordan Hayley, late Riding Master, of the [...] native cavalry.

At Ch[...]unar, on the 25th ultimo, Lieut. H N. Lionel Berkley, of the Corps of Invalids.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday the 1st instant, by the Reverend A. Burrowes, Lieutenant Edward Wrixon, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment Light Dragoons, to Miss Jane Sandwith, third daughter of the late William Sandwith, Esq. Member of the Medical Board.

On Monday the 6th instant, by the Reverend A. Burrowes, Captain William Parsons Patrickson, of His Majesty's 84th Regiment of foot, to Miss Emma Dickenson.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant S. Marshall, 2d Bat. 24th Regt.—Assistant-Surgeon Jones, 2d Bat. 25th Regt.—Ensign M. J. Daker, Madras European Regiment—Cadet Kinsey, Military Institution—Messieurs Sinclair—H. Bevin—and E. Williams, Cadets—M. Strachan, Esq.—Cadet F. W. Morgan, Military Institution—Assistant-Surgeon J. Nixon—Lieutenant Isaacke, 1st Bat. 13th Regt.—Captain Pidding, 1st Bat. 19th Regt.

ASIAT[…]C MIRROR.

WEDNE[…], NOV. 1, 1809.

APPOINT[...]NTS.—OCTOBER 20, 1809.

[...] Colle[...] District of Rungpore. [...]n, Re[...] the Dewanny Adawlut, [...] to the [...]trate of the Zillah of B[...]

[...] 1809.

[...] ober [...]rivate Secretary to His Exce[...]ncy the [...]

General Orders [...]rable the Vice President [...]uncil.

F[...] OCTOBER 17, 1809.

Ordered [...] Paragraph of a General Letter fro[...] Court of Directors, dated the 6[...] published in General Orders.

Ge[...]ted 6th April.

68.—Havin[...]ered the representation from the offic[...] corps, and being convinced that t[...] in that branch of our service has been [...]tarded; some of the Captain Lieutenant[...]erns having served from 24 to 26 years, we ha[...]d to [...] following Establishment for the Ev[...]cor[...] which is to take place from the 1st Ja[...] the officers promoted in consequence [...] the difference of Pay only from that [...]

Present Establis[…]	[…]ment now directed.
1 Colonel,	1 Colonel,
1 Lieut. Colone[…]	2 Lieut. Colonels.
1 Major,	2 Majors.
4 Captains,	9 Captains.
4 Captain Lieuts.	8 Lieutenants.
8 Lieutenants,	8 Ensigns.
8 Ensigns,	
27	30

October 2[...] 1809.

His Excellency the Vice P[...]dent has appointed Major John Johnson, to be his M[...]tary Secretary.

J. ADAM, *Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vi[...]esident in Council

FORT WILLIAM, O[...] 24, 1809.

The Vice President [...] is pleased to authorize an allowance as sub[...] be passed to Officers of His Majesty's or [...]e Company's Service, who may either re[...] missed therefrom, according to the following [...]iz.

To Field Officers, Captains and Surgeons, per Diem,	Sont. Rs. 4
To Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons, per Diem.	Sont. Rs. 2
To Ensigns, Lieut Fireworkers and Cadets, per Diem,	Sont. Rs. 1 12

The Subsis[...] above authorized, is to cease upon the despatch [...] first ships for England, after the Officers shall [...]ve been directed to proceed to Europe, of which due [...]tification will be given to the proper Officer.

The subsis[...] will accordingly be passed from the day followin[...] date of the resignation or dismissal of the Officer, [...] the date of the despatch of the Ship on which he [...] proceed to England, or in cases where no regular d[...]ch may be made, up to the date on which th[...] Pilot leaves the ship, upon a Certificate to that ef[...]t being produced.

The Vice President in Council, with a view to provide for the accommodation of O[...]ers so circumstanced, during their Passage to Eng[...]d, is further pleased to authorize a sum equal to the subsistence of each Officer for six months, to be drawn and paid to the Commander of the ship, with whom an arrangement may have been made for their passage.

The Bills for subsistence as well as for Passage money, will be discharged by the Paymaster at the Presidency after having been duly audited.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council has resolved that the Establishment of each Battalion of the 20th o Marine Regiment, shall be immediately augmented to 8 Havildars, 8 Naicks, and 130 Privates per Company.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue the necessary Orders, to give effect to the foregoing resolution.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council, is pleased to publish, in General Orders the following Extract from his proceedings in the Political Department, under this day's date.

Ext[...]t from the Proceedings of His Excellency the [...]resident in Council, in the Political Depart[...] under date the 31st of October, 1809.

To C. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Acting Secretary to Govt.
Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.
FORT WILLIAM.

[...]R,

I [...] directed by the Right Honorable the Governor Gen[...]l to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 13th and 19th ultimo, enclosing Copies of despatches announcing the Assault and Capture of the fortified town of Bhowanee, by the British Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Ball, and containing the details of that brilliant and important atchievment; together with Copies of General Orders, issued on this occasion.

The Governor General is satisfied of the indispensible necessity of proceeding to the Assault of Bhowanee, and derives the highest gratification from the success which has attended it, a success, which must be productive of the happiest effects in the complete Establishment of the British Authority, and of permanent tranquillity in the province of Hurriana.

The just applause bestowed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the Honorable the Vice President in Council, on Lieutenant Colonell Ball, and the Officers, and men of the Detachment, employed in the execution of this arduous Service, leaves to the Governor General only the duty of expressing his entire and cordial concurrence in the sentiments announced by these authorities, in their respective General Orders, of the 2d and 19th ultimo. The zeal, judgment and professional ability displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Ball, in the dispositions preparatory to the Assault; the eminent exertions and gallantry of those Officers, whose distinguished merits have claimed the expression of specific admiration; and the intrepidity and martial spirit which animated the whole body of Officers and Troops composing the Detachment, are deeply impressed on the mind of the Governor General—His Lordship considers the success of this Assault, rendered doubly arduous by the strength of the place and the desperate resistance of the Enemy, as worthy of being ranked among the number of those brilliant exploits which have added lustre to the British arms, and security to the British interests in this quarter of the Globe; and the Governor General desires that his thanks also may be communicated individually and collectively to the gallant Officers and Troops by whose prowess and exertions it has been accomplished.

His Lordship unites in the sentiments of regret expressed by the Honorable the Vice President in Council and His Excellency the Commander in Chief, at the loss which has been sustained, and at the sufferings of the Officers and men, who have been wounded on this occasion; and anxiously hopes, that by their speedy recovery, the latter may again be restored to the exercise of those professional duties which with distinguished credit to themselves, and advantage to the State, the late memorable Seige has called into Action.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Sec.*

FORT ST. GEORGE,
October 10, 1809.

(A True Extract.)
(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

A True Copy.
J. ADAM, *Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Act. General's Office, October 25, 1809.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Treasury Notes of this Government, which may be Outstanding from No. 1401 to No. 1600, of 1809-10 inclusive, will be discharged on application at the General Treasury, on Thursday the 2d Proximo, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

W. EGERTON, *Act. Gen.*

Fort William, Office of Marine Board, Oct. 23, 1809.

A Court of Inquiry having been appointed by the Marine Board to investigate the Conduct of Mr. John Merryman, a Master in the Pilot Service, "while in charge of the Honorable Company's Extra Ship De vaynes, on the 19th of August last, and on the succeeding days, until the 23d of August, the Ship being aground on the Rangafulla,"—and a copy of the proceedings having been laid before Government, with the opinion of the Marine Board thereon, the following is an Extract from the Resolutions of Government, under date the 20th of October, 1809.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Secretary Tucker, addressed to the Marine Board, under date the 20th October, 1809.

The Vice President in Council, upon a consideration of the proceedings which accompanied this letter, has been pleased to resolve, that Mr. John Merryman be dismissed from the Pilot Service of the Honorable Company, as recommended by you; and Mr. Merryman is dismissed accordingly, from the present date.

Publishd by order of the Marine Board.

ROBERT SCOTT, *Secretary.*

In a former notice of the attack o[…] Martinique, honourable mention was ma[…] of Major Archd. Campbell, a disting[…] officer, well known in this Country, [w]here he served with credit under Lord Lake [an]d was severely wounded at Burtpore, at th[e s]eige of which Fortress, he commanded the 75th Regiment. Major Campbell, as formerly noticed, was wounded at Martinique; we have the satisfaction to learn by the latest accounts, that he was recovering from his wound. The Major now commands the Royal West India Rangers; and in two actions, befor the fall of Fort Bourbon, distinguished himself with his usual gallantry. In the attack of the 1st and 2d February, which carried the heighths of *Bruno* and *Sourrier*, he commanded the Light Infantry Battalion, into which he had incorporated two Rifle Companies from his own Regiment. The *Barbardoes Mercury*, and *Bridge Town Gazette*, of the 14th of Feb. a copy of which is now before us, relates an anecdote of that Corps, which we shall here transcribe:

"The Regiment of Royal West India Rangers much distinguished itself in the action of the 1st and 2d. Two Rifle Companies of this Regiment are said, on good authority, to have performed the most assential service, exciting the admiration of the whole army, while the enemy felt the fatal effects of it.—One of his wounded Grenadiers made prisoner, on seeing some of this corps pass as he was taken to the Hospital, in agonising pain exclaimed: "*A sacre Dieu! voyez un des ces B——res de Tiruilleurs que nous ont criblé.*"

We submit a further part of the contents of the Barbadoes paper, containing an extract from the General Orders of Sir George Beckwith the Commander in Chief, which will be acceptable to our readers, as it well illustrates the gallant actions of the 1st and 2d of Feb.

"HEAD QUARTERS, FEB. 3.

"The great benefits which the operations of the advanced corps under Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. Prevost have produced to His Majesty's service, from the gallant and successful attack made upon *Morne Bruno*, and afterwards, even to the very heights of *Sourrier*, on the 1st inst. by the first brigade of the army, and by the Light Infantry under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Houghton, demand from the Commander of the Forces a reiteration of his acknowledgments, and his assurance to the Brig.-General, and to the Commanding Officer of the Royal Fusileers, and of the Royal Welch Fusileers, and of the Light Battalion, the other Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, of those regiments, that he will not fail to lay their meritorious exertions before the King.

"The Commander of the Forces desires also to acknowledge the very military manner in which the King's Regiment, u[nde]r the command of the late Major Maxwell, [sei]zed and occupied the advanced position on [th]e right, within cannon shot of the princi[pal] fortress of the Enemy, yesterday at noon, and which they now retain without Artillery. The Commander of the Forces regrets the fall of this Officer in the discharge of an arduous duty, executed in his presence, and considers it as a loss to His Majesty's service.

"The exertions of the Light Battalion were consp[ic]uous in the [c]ourse of yesterday, as well as those [of] all the [ot]her Corps engaged; and although the General regrets that the [...] the works possessed by the Enemy did not admit of its being carried by the bayonet, which rendered it his duty to direct the Corps employed to retire, they manifested a spirit and determination which, when tempered by less impetuosity, will lead to the happiest results. Such services, in their nature, must be attended with loss; and the General is extremely concerned that many valuable Officers have suffered, particularly the Hon. Lieut. Col. Packenham of the Fusileers, and Major Campbell, commanding the Light Battalion, who were both wounded, with several respectable Officers and men."

The annexed Extract of a letter from Cadiz, is copied from a late American paper. It ap

pears according to this authority, that the English troops had joined the Spaniards, and that both were acting cordially together in Andalusia. The instances of treachery, in many principal Spanish and Portugueze Characters, which are mentioned in this letter, will, we hope, prove unfounded.

"CADIZ, APRIL 3.

"Ships are in great demand; mostly all the vessels in port, are taken up in the transport service, to carry the French prisoners to the Island of Minorca: the Junta allows about, or will [illegible] a ship of 200 tons, 4000 Dollars [illegible] trip, with a convoy [illegible] of the line and 4 or 5 frigates and sloops of war, wi[illegible] insuring [illegible] ship, &c. The French army is stationed at Madrid, the Spanish and British combined forces, are at Seville; a great battle was fought a few days since, the particulars it is imposible to learn, although the Spaniards report it favorable to themselves—they appear in good spirits here, but any thing unfavorable, is never known publicly; and men of general information appear at times alarmed. The Moors have offered to the service of Ferdinand the 7th, 50,000 troops completely equipped. A great revolution has taken place among the Portuguese; many of their leading characters have been discovered corresponding with Bonaparte, they have been generally sentenced to death—the government is under a British General of their own choice. Many of the confidential Spanish officers have gone to Madrid and joined the French army. I fear much the seed of treachery is too widely sown and cherished for the Patriots to prosper without something unforeseen turns up."

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last, Edward Benjamin Lewin, Esq. one of the Barristers of the Court, was appointed and sworn in, Acting Master in Equity, in the room of Robert Ledlie, Esq. at present incapable from indisposition, to discharge the duties of that Office.

CALCUTTA ASSEMBLIES.

The early and agreeable change in the weather, which has been experienced for some short time past, is particularly favourable to the approaching series of public amusements. The *Beau Monde* see with pleasure the First Assembly of the Season, announced for Friday evening, when the rooms, if we can credit very general report, will boast a full display of beauty and fashion. The principal part of the Ladies, who have arrived with the late fleet, are expected to be present. It is hardly necessary, on this occasion, to advert to the well grounded claims of Mr. Moore to public favor, they are so fully acknowledged, that we are confident he will experience the liberal patronage of a Society, conspicuous for its encouragement of every well directed exertion in its service.

Since the publication of the Mirror of this morning, Captain Hewett of the China Packet, has mentioned some further particulars of the information, obtained from the Sally schooner, which, in the hurry of first communication were either not stated or escaped notice; and, as the omitted intelligence is both pleasing and important, we are anxious to supply the omission with the least possible delay.

Captain Hewett received very satisfactory assurances, from the Commander of the Sally, of the entire capture or destruction of the French fleet in Basque Roads. An enterprize subsequent to that of the 11th, 12th and 13th April, the details of which were published in Lord Gambier's letter, had been planned against the French ships that escaped the attack under Lord Cochrane; and this second enterprize appears to have accomplished the complete destruction of the French fleet, not a ship having escaped.

The accounts state that about 4000 seamen and marines had been landed on the French Main land, possessed themselves in the most gallant manner of a strong Fort; whose guns were well served and by a galling fire of red hot shot, grape, &c. had successfully covered the boats, booms, chevaraux de frize, &c. placed for the protection of the entrance of the Charante, against the former attacks of the British Squadron. This Fort being carried, the main difficulty was overcome, the fire-ships, and boats of the English fleet, forced all the enemy's booms, boats, and other defences, and gaining the entrance of the Charante, boarded, and instantly carried the French three decker, and their other ships of the line, which had there found a temporary shelter.

Captain Hewett does not recollect the exact number of ships, taken or destroyed in this second attack; but he is clear, according to the information he received on board the Sally, of the general result of the two attacks:—four French sail of the line had arrived in England before the departure of the Sally from Portsmouth, and seven sail of the line with two frigates had been burnt, run a shore, or destroyed.

Captain Hudson, of the Sally Schooner, related another article of important intelligence; namely, that the French fleet taken at Cadiz, had been put under charge of the English; and that our men of war had been admitted without reserve into the harbour of Cadiz. These measures were brought about by the discovery of secret plots, to deliver up the town and harbour to the French party.

ORIENTAL STAR.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1809.

The brig Martha, Captain Howell, leaves Calcutta this day, for Penang.

The H. C.'s extra ship Devaynes, passed Kedgeree on Thursday, on her way to Saugur.

REMAIN AT SAUGUR.

H. C.'s ships Baring,—Lord Duncan,—Lord Melville,—Lady Castlereagh,—Lord Castlereagh,—Walthamstow and Carnatic;—Extra ships Ocean and Devaynes.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, held his First Levee on Saturday last, which was attended by most of the Civil and Military Officers, and principal inhabitants of the settlement.

General Clarke, recently commanding the station of Dinapore, intends to visit the presidency: it is expected, that the General will leave that place, by the middle of this month.

In consequence of the indisposition of Robert Ledlie, Esq. Master in Equity; E. B. Lewin, Esq. one of the offiers of the Court, was on Monday last, sworn in, as acting Master, for the purpose of discharging the duties of that important department.

By letters from Benares, received in the course of this week, we learn, that a most serious affray took place in that city, about the latter end of October; between the Hindoos & Mussleniauns, in consequence of the interruption of a Hindoo religious procession by the latter, which caused a scuffle, and the Musslemauns were beaten off the field of battle; fortunately, without the loss of any lives on either side—however, the enraged disciples of Mahomet, in order to be revenged, proceeded to a Hindoo Hut, which they levelled to the ground, and sacrificed a Calf, on its ruins. This daring insult, it appears, could not be borne by the sons of Br[illegible]ha; they assembled in great numbers, and a second rencontre took place, in which several Musslemauns were killed; and shortly after, the commotion became general:—and the tumult was not appeased, until many lives were lost, on both sides.

Letters, dated the 24th ultimo, mention that good order and tranquility were soon after the above affray, restored; by the vigilance and exertions of Mr. Ernst, and other Civil Officers.

Extract of a letter from Bencoolen, dated June 21, 1809.

"I presume, you are by this time, acquainted with the total destruction of Padang, by fire; a Settlement, laying to the Northward, formerly belonging to the Dutch; but which is at present subject to, and entertained by, the English government.

"The consequences of this melancholy catastrophe, which occurred in February last, were dreadful: private property having been consumed to a great amount, tho' that of the public, did not suffer so much, on the occasion.

"The fire continued increasing so very rapidly, as to have admitted but little to be saved; and the whole town was, in the space of two hours, levelled to the ground. It is consolatory however, to observe, that few lives were lost.

"In order to alleviate the distressful effects of this unfortunate disaster, as far as it lay in the power of government, whose compassion and humanity, was greatly excited on the occasion, a subscription was raised on account of the relief of the poor sufferers, which amounted to 1866 dollars.

"The Company, exclusive of this, advanced loans of money to the extent of some thousand dollars, towards enabling the distressed to rebuild their houses, and carry on the cultivation," &c.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.	CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 24.	SELL.
2 12	Eight per Cents. of 1807, and 1808, Int. payble half-yearly, premium,	2 8
1 14	Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4 do...	1 10
1 4	Ten per Cents. Decennial, premium.	0 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH OCTOBER, 1809.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the office of judge advocate to the army be, in future, designated judge advocate general.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH OCTOBER, 1809.

Acting Ensign Currie of the 1st battalion 7th Regiment N. I. having requested leave to resign the honourable company's service, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept his resignation, and to direct, that Mr. Currie return to England by the first opportunity.

Inconvenience having arisen from the promotion of Surgeons to the rank of Senior Surgeons not having appeared in general orders as vacancies occurred, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following list of Senior Surgeons, who may hereafter, be entitled to the advantages of that rank with respect to the period of service,—viz.

SENIOR SURGEONS.

Jonathan Thorpe from 20th August 1809.
William Mackey,........13th March 1806.
Robert Stewart,........17th November do.
David White,........26th March 1807.
James Wilson,........23d February 1808.
Benjamin Philips,........1ts March 1809.
Sutherland Meek,........29th July 1809.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the perion of Surgeon Mackey's appointment to the Medical Board be considered at having effect, in as far as respects the ascertainment of his period of service from the 10th of May 1808.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Col. Skelton to proceed to Europe on furlough agreeable to the regula[illegible]

By Order of [illegible] Honourable the Gove[illegible] Council.

[illegible]EWNHAM.

[illegible]c. to Govt.

A large Arab dow[illegible]ns burthen, was, on Thursday nig[illegible]yed by fire, the particulars of wh[illegible] tained. We however l[illegible] ged her cargo, and w[illegible] take on board another for th[illegible]r. It is with heartfelt sorrow [illegible]n lives were lost by the explosio[illegible]powder that remained on board.

On the H. C.'s cruizer [illegible] came passengers Natha[illegible] and Miss Garrison, Cap[illegible] and child.

On Friday morning a s[illegible]red from the fort on the landing of [illegible]Esq. and the same day, another, o[illegible] seat in Council.

November 1st.—Arrived Arab ship Jabumbany, Naquda Sabobeen, from Boshire.

Ditto 2d.—Ditto ship Ceres, Captain George Nicholls, from Bengal.

Ditto 2d.—Ditto H. C.'s ketch Rodney, acting Lieutenant Charles Right, from Surat.

Ditto 3d—Sailed Portuguese ship Rainha dos Anjos, Captain Antonio Gracias Alves, to Surat.

Ditto 3d.—Ditto King's brig João Baptista, Captain Manoel da Costa, to Surat.

Ditto 5th.—Arrived ship Benares, Lieutenant Robert Dean, from Sea.

LONDON,—APRIL 12.

General Recapitulation of the losses sustained by the French Armies, since the time they entered Portugal and Spain. The calculation rests on known public data; and whoever will take the trouble to examine them, will find the number rather lessened than exaggerated.

FIRST CAMPAIGN.	
Carried off by disease in Madrid, Burgos Biscay, &c.	11,000
In Catalonia,	8,000
In Saragossa, and in various actions and during the first seige,	10,000
In Valencia and La Mancha,	8,000
Killed and taken prisoners in Andalusia, including the French Squadron at Cadiz,	30,000
Deserted, hanged, or destroyed by the fury of the populace and individuals,	11,000
Killed by the English in Portugal and carried off by disease,	8,000
Killed in different actions in Old Castile,	6,000
SECOND CAMPAIGN.	
Lost in several actions with the army in the centre, including that of Lerida,	3,000
On the 23d of November in Tudela,	6,900
During the long seige of Saragossa, and in the various actions with the Arragonese, including deserters,	17,000
In the different actions in Catalonia,	10,000
Killed and wounded by Blake's army in Biscay, and the mountains of S[illegible]dero,	10,000
Killed and wounded in Burgos [illegible] the army of Estramadura,	1,000
In Sepulneda, in Somosierra an[illegible]rid,	7,000
In Estramadura, in the actions [illegible] Velez, and several engagements i[illegible]ancha	[illegible]
Lost on their march fro[illegible]rid to the E[illegible] including the actions [illegible] Castile and Galicia,	[illegible]
Carried off by disease and [illegible] their different armies,	6,000
In the several actions a[illegible]oreno, Ciudad Real, and M[illegible]h and April,	9,000
Taken prisoners, killed [illegible] the late actions in Portugal [illegible] where 22,000 French t[illegible] Sir Arthur Wellesley [illegible]	28,000
Total	193,000

IMPERIAL PAR[illegible]NT.

HOUSE OF COMMON[S]—APRIL 12.

JOHN OG[LE]

Lord Folkstone, pur[illegible]e he formerly gave, rose for the purp[illegible] motion relative to the above gentleman[illegible] he observed, that upon such an occasion, if [illegible] statement at all, it would be said he had laid [illegible]mentary grounds to induce the House to agree [illegible]at he should propose; and if, upon the other h[illegible], he did so, it might be said that he threw out ins[illegible]ations injurious to an individual. He could assure [illegible] House he should merely state what he knew, as a [illegible]ound to induce the House to order the production of documents to prove what he said to be true. He understood that Colonel Ogle had a letter of service for raising men for the army in 1800 or 1801, and his accounts were passed, but the claim he made was not satisfied. A person of the name of Reid, who had advanced a sum of money for the purpose of this levy, and had not been repaid by Government, as appeared from the Returns made to the War Office that Colonel Ogle had been guilty of fraudulent transactions [illegible] to his accounts; for instance, he had st[illegible] false dates of the enlistments of the soldiers, and had given in receipts for passing [illegible] accounts which were actually forged. The Att[orney-G]eneral had been ordered to prosecute him, an[illegible] Ogle pleaded not guilty: but that plea was [illegible]ithdrawn, and he was convicted in 1801. [illegible] steps had been adopted against him, nor had he ever been brought up to receive judgement—but there the matter rested. Under these circumstances, he begged leave to move for a Copy of the Information filed by the Attorney-General, in the Court of King's Bench, against John Ogle, Esq. in 1800, or 1801, and all legal proceedings instituted thereon.

Mr. Yorke stated, that the matter all[eg]ed to fell under his cognizance when he was Secreta[ry] at War. He was not at present in full possession of the facts, but should afterwards make further inquiries to satisfy the House as to the propriety of the motives which induced Government not to proceed to judgm[ent] against that Individual. He believed it would appea[r f]rom the accounts, that Mr. Ogle had paid certain [pen]alties, which induced lenient measures to be adopte[d; h]e had no objection to agree to the motion of the N[obl]e Lord.

Mr. Perceval did not object to the motion, although he thought it unnecesary, as it would be found that Mr. Ogle had entered into some engagements to indemnify the public for the losses that had been sustained. It was not unusual in such cases to call for the payment of fines, and through motives of leniency to suspend the proceedings against Individuals in that situation.

Lord Folkstone added, that it was surely necessary to know on what grounds judgment was not passed against a person who had been convicted of fraud, perjury, and forgery, in the Court of King's Bench.

This motion was agreed to; and the same Noble Lord next moved for the production of "All Memorials presented and Applications made to the War-Office, by John Ogle, Esq. praying for the Settlement of his Accounts, since [illegible]ing of the [illegible] 1800 [illegible] 1801; together with [illegible] such Answers as had been returned thereto.

Mr. Yorke p[illegible]n Amendment, that there should b[illegible] Proceedings of the War-Office wi[illegible] the Colonel Ogle's Accounts."

Th[e m]otion, as amended, was then agreed to.

THE BRITISH PRESS,—APRIL 8.

The following, we [illegible]and a tolerable correct list of [illegible] Wellesley's Staff, and of the General Office[rs e]mployed under his command:—

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Commander of the Forces.

Lieutenant-Colo[n]el Bathurst—Military Secretary.

The Honourable [Fi]tzroy Stanhope, and Lord Fitzroy Somerse[t—Ai]des-de-Camp.

Brigadier-Ge[neral t]he Hon. C. Stewart—Adjutant-General.

Colonel Murr[ay—]Quarter-Master-General.

Major Colin C[am]pbell and Major Berkeley—Assistant-Adjut[ant]s-General.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major-General Sherbrooke.
Major-General Lord William Bentinck.
Major-General Edward Paget.
Major-General Hill.
Major-General Payne and Major-Gen. Cotton—Cavalry.
Major-Genera[l J]ohn Murray.
Major-Gen[eral M]ackenzie.
Major-Genera[l Be]resford.
Major-General [Al]exander Campbell.
Lieut.-General Cartwright to Command the Cavalry.

The whole of the force to be nearly 30,000 men, of which 18,000 are already in Portugal. From four to five thousand are gone out under General Hill; from three to four thousand cavalry to follow; also two or three regiments more of infantry, besides artillery, &c.

A ridiculous story is reported in some of the papers, which states, that Bonaparte killed with his own hand his General Massena!! The blow is said to have been given, at the end of a violent altercation, in which Massena reproached Bonaparte, with throwing away, for the mere chance of aggrandizing his family, the benefits of all the victories obtained by their mutual exertions, and the blood of so many thousan[ds of Fr]enchmen. "Had I known," said Massena, "we should have to fight all these [battl]es over again with Austria, and others with Spain, in order to make your brothers Kings, I would rather have fought against you than with you." Of all Bonaparte's favourite Commanders, Massena is the most unlikely to have shewn any disinclination to a continuance of war and rapine.—He is of a ferocious disposition, and, although not young, possesses great activity and energy.—It was he who boasted, that if employed in the invasion of England, and the attempt should succeed, he would leave it a country not fit to live in. Besides, it will be found on reference to our extracts from the Dutch papers, yesterday, that Massena (The Duke of Rivoli) was expected at Inspruck, to assume a principal command on the impending war with Austria. Neither would it be true, that this sanguinary ruffian has been fighting only for Bonaparte and his brothers.—He has been fighting at the same time for a dukedom for himself.

APRIL 13, 18[09].

Every week, and almost every day, displays, with augmented emphasis, the rising sipirit of the times, the awakened energies of the people, and the strength of the current which runs towards a systematic reform of abuses. The investigation into and censure of, the late Commander-in-Chief's conduct, however totally it engrossed, for a certain time, the public attention, was only a symptom of the malady—it was not the malady itself. Those who do not, or who will not, perceive that a reform, and a very extensive one too, must be granted to the call of the nation, are the worst enemies of the Sovereign, and of the Crown. If Pitt, or Fox, were now at the head of His Majesty's counsels, in the plenitude of their talents, or their popularity, they could not avert or prevent it.—But if such a Cabinet as we now possess, destitute of any head, composed of men, who, whatever parliamentary or legal abilities they may some of them individually have, are neither dreaded abroad, nor respected and beloved at home; if such men attempt to stand between the lion and his rage, they will be the victims of their own temerity and indiscretion. There is moreover an additional motive for inquiry, and we will add, for punishment of some kind, presented to the public in the person of one of the members of the Administration itself. We mean Lord Castelereagh. That virtuous and incorrupt nobleman, after expanding all the rays of his meridian genius in Ireland, where his labours facilitated so greatly the union of the two kingdoms, continues still, for his own

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and for the benefit of mankind, to devote his exertions to his country. How he will reconcile the transactions, bargains, & exchanges, which the East India Committee have recently disclosed, either with the nice honour of his rank in life, or with the decorum and purity of his Ministerial office, we are yet to know; and we trust that a clear disclosure will be ex[illegible] from his own lips, in the House of Commons. They owe it to their own dignity, we had almost said, to th[illegible] safety, t[illegible] do [illegible] We observe with soh[illegible] that he has reduc[illegible] [illegible] evidence given before the Committee above stairs, [illegible] circumstance not to be forgotten, when we [illegible] collect how much advantage w[illegible] attempted be taken of Mr. Wardle's inaccuracy or o[illegible] ons, in stating the precise time and numb[illegible] his visits to Mrs Clarke, on particular days.

No Ministry, without excepting even those at the head of which were successively placed the late Earl of Bute, the present Duke of Grafto[illegible] orth, have ever, during the course [illegible] ent reign, including the space of ne[illegible] a century, received such severe, as w[illegible] such solemn and unanimous marks of national reprobation, as the present Administration! Othe[illegible] Ministries may have been more execrated [illegible]nd more unpopular; but, none have been [illegible] lared by the cities of London and Westm[illegible]er, as well as by the county of Middlesex [illegible] ve forfeited all claim to public confidence [illegible] to be unworthy of future trust. They a[illegible] may use such an expression, *officially att*[illegible] not by the Crown, but by the people. Th[illegible] cts and consequences of such a *political*, [illegible] *moral* attaint; for, it is in fact *both*; we a[illegible] to learn. The case is in some measure ne[illegible] and so are the times in which we live. Times which, whether we contemplate them internally, or externally, fill us with fear and wonder! *Without*, we behold a Revolutionary Chief, decorated with all the Ensigns of Imperial dignity, coercing the Continent of Europe, ex[illegible]ishing, subverting, and regenerating king[illegible] but stamping every country, from Port[illegible] Poland, with his own image and attribu[illegible] Already, the ancient dynasties seem to be [illegible]naced with complete annihilation, or only t[illegible] exist by sufferance of the Conqueror. If, aft[illegible] exploring this altered map of the world, we l[illegible]k *at home*, what prospects presents itself? Accumulating public debts, interminable taxes, rooted abuses, and an Administration equally unwilling, as it is unable, either to repel the enemy without, or to extend relief within. A Ministry originally raised to power by clamour and delusion, and sustaining itself, in spite of defeats and disgraces, by corruption! One of whose very Members has been tampering in the vilest recesses of indirect East India communication, in order, by a new species of alchymy, to transmute seats in Parliament into Writerships.—We believe, that since 1641, such symptoms of national fermentation have not ex[illegible] themselves. They demand the wisest, mildest, an[illegible] as well as conceding measures, in order [illegible] and to preserve that calm so indispensible to our general safety. No little personal changes or sacrifices can effect it. The Crown must cooperate with, and even meet the wishes of the people, on all those great and radical points of pecuniary, or of Parliamentary Reform, where their sentiments and opinions have been strongly pronounced. This is the only remedy consonant with our actual situation, and which can hold out a rational prospect of future tranquillity, or durability. The first step then, which we would recommend to this great and desirable end is the removal of Viscount Castlereagh. If there be equal law and equal justice in this country, and such has been always its boast, out he must go. We repeat, out he must go; and in doing so, we are not afraid of being charged with prejudging, as in the case of the Convention of Cintra—or of clamouring for a trial, as in the case of the Duke of York. Visc. Castlereagh has been already tried, and found guilty; and now it only remains for justice to be done upon him. He has been found guilty upon his own confession; a confession, neither extorted by threats, nor coaxed from him by promises, of the compound crime of attempting, under the cover of an exchange, to sell a Writership, which is a brea[illegible] of the Law—and to buy a Seat in Parliamen[illegible] which [illegible] each of the Constitution.

APRIL 15.

A plan of the respective situation of our fleet, under Lord Gambier, and of the French naval force, has been transmitted to this country by an ingenious Officer. It displays, as in a mirror, the whole scene. The French fleet, moored very closely together—more so than, we imagine, they wish to be—is seen between the little Isle of Aix and the North-eastern point of Oleron, covered by the batteries of those islands. At a considerable distance without, in Basque Roads, nearly opposite La Rochelle, between a pro[illegible]ontory called Chef de Baye, which forms [illegible]orthern entrance of the harbour of La [illegible]le, and the Eastern point of the Isle de [illegible]e the English ships of war, much more [illegible] having sloops anchored a-head, and fri[illegible] stern. The water shoals very rapidly [illegible] the Isle of Aix and the French shore, [illegible] the mouth of the River Charante.—If [illegible]ontrive to prevent our fire-ships from [illegible]nk by the land batteries and ships, in [illegible]ing the French fleet; or if Congreve [illegible] any of his rockets into them, it is ob[illegible] their situation must be most peri[illegible]ey can neither retain their position [illegible]ing burnt, nor cut their cables, and stand [illegible] shore, without imminent risk of grou[illegible], and going to pieces. The *Ville de War*[illegible] new 84-gun ship, is now lying on her [illegible] close to the other vessels of the Fre[illegible] may hourly expect very interest[illegible] from that quarter.

POLIT[illegible]AL REGISTER.

[illegible]ND[illegible]

[illegible] ve, & very [illegible] discussi[illegible] but the affairs of [illegible] isters [illegible] recently made a [illegible] King [illegible] upon a pension [illegible] make Treaties of Alliance; they [illegible] Ambassadors, and they may fasten Ambassadors on us for life though the list is al[illegible]te long enough; but, they will do nothing fo[illegible]ration of the Bourbons in Spain. I talk[illegible] consequence of *royalizing* the cause of Spain [illegible]e. They did royalize it, and that consequence has followed.——The public will bear in mind, that I was outrageously abused for saying, that the people of Spain would not fight for Ferdinand; for saying, that they would stand as spectators without interest in the event; that nothing that we could do would induce them to make sacrifices for the re-establishment of the old corrupt system, the old system of corruption. For having said this, for beseeching my readers not to believe any thing they heard about the enthusiasm of the Spaniards, I was called a jacobin; was charged with wishing to overturn the government of England; and was, by the base hirelings of the day, represented as being *the immediate agent of the devil.* Well, now, what says Sir John Moore, who was in Spain, at the very time that I was thus reviled? What says he, in his dispatches to the government? Why, he says, that so far from meeting with a people enthusiastic in the cause of King Ferdinand; so far from this, that he found, at the *best*, an indifference towards that cause; that he could obtain no aid from the people of any sort: no co-operation, no concurrence, no sympathy; and that he could not even get intelligence of events at fifty miles distance from him, so completely were the people wanting in all friendly feeling towards him, his army, and his cause. He says, and it should be well remembered, that the difficulty of his situation is greatly increased in consequence of the *unfounded expectations raised at home by representing the Spanish people as unanimously enthusiastic in the cause.* He states this embarrassment most distinctly. He expresses, in a most feeling manner, his fear of disappointing those sanguine, though groundless expectations; and, indeed, the tenor of his dispatches clearly shows, that his delay to retreat, and that all his and the army's misfortunes, arose primarily from this false expectation excited at home. This was the fruit of all the silly bragging in our public prints: of the still more silly toasts of the Turtle patriots; and of that expression, which I need not attempt to qualify, "*the Universal Spanish nation,*" the like of which was never before found in any writing above the level of a romance. "The universal Spanish nation!" Where was it when our army got there? Were was it when the French entered Madrid? Go ask; Mr. Canning, go ask the graves of the thousands of Englishmen who perished in that ill-fated expedition; go seek, in the history of slaughtered horses & of money chests emptied into wells and from the tops of mountains; go ask the dispersed, the suttered, the emaciated, the beggar-looking remains of the army; this is where you are to ask, what had become of "*the Universal S*[illegible] *nation,*" stred, as it was, with enthusiasm in the [illegible] Ferdinand VII. The remains of that army wil[illegible] that, as an *earnest* of this enthusiasm, our [illegible] upon arriving at Corunna, were delayed fo[illegible] for want of pilots, who, at [illegible] were obta[illegible] consequence of more than [illegible]hat, upon landing, every thin[illegible]dation or the movement [illegible]urchased at an enormous pr[illegible]e, a[illegible] from the first, necessary to collect fo[illegible]ars in one hand and the sword in the [illegible]stant were the "universal Spanish na[illegible] *ill* comfort to their "deliverers;"——t[illegible] proceeded up the country, they four[illegible]uation towards them increase;——t[illegible] obtain, even at very exorbitant [illegible] absolutely necessary to the existen[illegible]ey were, almost constantly, obliged [illegible] to compulsory measures;——that, ev[illegible] were received with lurking hostility, or, [illegible]est, with the coldest of coldness;——[illegible]ccasion, did the people shew the sma[illegible] compassion for the sick or the wou[illegible] the contrary, treated them, where [illegible] an opportunity, with every species of co[illegible] and cruelty;——that "the universal Spanish [illegible]," as far as our army had an opportunity of vie[illegible]s conduct, was, however, perfectly impartial i[illegible]spect, treating the poor wretches, who retur[illegible] army, in exactly the same manner;——[illegible]r troops entered Lugo, some horse-men [illegible]stable, in the dark trod upon dead bodies, [illegible]y afterwards found to be some of the poor c[illegible] before mentioned, who had been driven from t[illegible] of the inhabitants and left to perish with pain [illegible]unger; that many of these men, actually died, an[illegible] dead in the streets, for want of warmth and sustenan[illegible]hile, at the same time, the merciless priests with the[illegible]bes of chanters and torch-bearers, were, along those [illegible] streets, marching in solemn procession, the people, [illegible] part of "the universal Spanish nation," being, all th[illegible] while, prostrate in the dirt or snow, in sign of adora[illegible] to those "altars," for which Mr. Alderman Birch t[illegible]d us it was a virtue to fight and to die; that as to the state of the people, instead of seeing that bustle, that industry, and that chearfulness to be witnessed in an English town, [illegible] saw all the doors close shut and fast bolted, th[illegible] scarcely open, h[illegible]he appearance [illegible]ness, the people either kn[illegible]ing down in the [illegible]eets at the tinkling or ringing of a [illegible] or shrugg[illegible] their heads buried in their cloaks, [illegible] against [illegible]all;——that, amongst this par[illegible] "the [illegible]sal Spanish nation," there i[illegible]ering [illegible]at term, in which all manner [illegible] conve[illegible], namely, *a fire-side*, there being not [illegible] *fire-places*, except one for culinary purposes, and even there the smoke is generally left to find its way out of the doors, or through the roof;——that, to such a pitch are priest-craft and popular credulity supported, that it is the custom when a poor person dies, to deposit the body in a coffin, with the lid off, to cover the body with thin crape, leaving th[illegible]ms and head bare, to deposit it, in this state, in a [illegible]ble niche, by the side of the most public walk of [illegible] town, placing a picture upon the wall, representin[illegible] person burning in hell, and holding up his hands [illegible] angels, who seem waiting for authority to rescue th[illegible]erer, to place a money box under the picture, and [illegible]en that box is filled to the satisfaction of the pries[illegible] the body is buried;—that the priests are seen almost [illegible]stantly prowling about with their torches, their h[illegible] and their benedictions, never forgetting a *mone*[illegible];—that the situation of the labouring people is mi[illegible]ble in the extreme, they having no furniture, no beds but the earth and straw or rushes, and their cookery consisting chiefly of the boiling of chesnuts and roots in a sort of pipkins, or mugs, made of clay;—that this part, at least, of "the universal Spanish nation," are, as of course they must be, a filthy meagre, and squalid race, while the priests are stout and jolly fellows, straight in shape and rosy in complexion.—It is very fine to talk about "*altars.*" Such words do very well for the rounding of a sentence; but, I put it to the good sense and to the real piety of any man, whether it be desirable that any people should exist in such a situation? The Ministers have said, that it was not for them *to find fault*, with the system of either the Church or State in Spain. Certainly not; but, it is one thing to find fault with, and inte[illegible]fere [illegible] the internal government of Spain, and another [illegible] *your support to that government*; and that, too, a[illegible] such an immense expence of lives as well as of money to your own country.—It is one thing to call upon Spain to reform the abuses of which I have been speaking, and another thing to send an army to assist her Rulers in upholding and perpetuating those horrible abuses, abuses not more injurious and degrading to man than they are blasphemous against his Maker. This nation, the Ministers have told us, were unanimous in their enthusi[illegible] in the cause of Spain. So they were; but, was not that enthusiasm bottomed upon the belief, that the Spaniards were fighting for *f*[illegible]*dom?* Or, is there really to be found a man of imp[illegible]ence sufficient to assert, that the people of England were eager to give their money and to shed their blood for the support of a state of things, in which the hell-fire niche and money-box formed a principal feature?—Let us leave, however, the morality of the thing aside, and consider our measures, with respect to Spain, merely as to their *policy*, and let us suppose that policy to be confined to the preventing of Napoleon from becoming master of Spain. For my part, I despise such a motive of warfare; but, suppose it to be laudable, suppose this to have been a wise and just motive for our taking part in the war; and then, upon that supposition, I ask the reader, whether he thinks that it is *probable*; whether he thinks that it is *possible*, for a people, situated as the people of Spain are, to be roused to any thing like popular enthusiasm or public spirit, without being *first* enlightened as to the abuses practised upon them; without being first let loose from the chains with which they are bound: The answer of common sense is in the negative.—The Ministers had deputies enough in Spain. We hear, every day, of their information from Sir Such an-one and Lord Such an-one and His Excellency John Hookham Frere; but, there needed none of this: to men, not blinded by their hatred of "jacobinism." and by their eagerness to be a-[illegible]ng, there needed no more than a very ordinary portion of general knowledge, joined to a very moderate capacity of judging of the power of causes in producing effects; there needed these only to convince our Ministers, that, to resist Napoleon in Spain, with the smallest chance of ultimate success, a revolution, a total change in the government, Church as well as State, must *first* be accomplished. It was not for them to *dictate* to the Spaniards, to tell them what sort of govt. they ought to have, or what part of their old system they ought to destroy; but, it was for them, it was their bounden duty, to ascertain that the people of Spain were in a state, calculated to afford them a chance of success, before so much English money and blood, and so much English reputation was hazarded, in attempts to assist the Spaniards. This they did not ascertain; upon this subject, which was important above all others connected with the affairs of Spain, Sir John Moore's dispatches prove, that the English nation was completely misled; and the public will remember, that they were so misled by publications, *official* as well as others, issuing from the Ministry, who, from the very outset, appear to have had uppermost in their thoughts the preventing of a popular revolution in Spain, *lest the example of Spain should become contagious.*—As to the military measures; as to the more or less of the probability of that misfortune and disgrace, which attended our flight through Leon and Gallicia, they are nothing at all; though great in themselves, they are nothing, when put in comparison with the principle of the war. It is to this principle that the people of England look as to the cause, and the only cause, of all the sufferings of the army, and all the losses of the country in this war; and, I am persuaded, that there is no man, who gives the matter a serious and impartial consideration, who will not agree with me, that all those sufferings and all those losses are to be fairly ascribed to the reluctance of our Ministers to see a free government established in Spain. They seem clearly to me to have thought, that a radical reformation in Spain; that the establishing, by the hands of the people, a new system of rule over that long oppressed nation, would prove a dangerous example. But, to whom could the example be dangerous? Not to their Royal Master or his family, whose subjects, though not without their grounds of complaints as to certain measures of his successive sets of servants, were in a situation having nothing in common with that of the people of Spain, any more than with that of the inhabitants of Guinea. Did they fear for the despotisms of the continent? If so it would argue, that all which they and their partizans have said about the despotism of Napoleon is not believed by themselves, for, otherwise, they must have thought, and the best possible way of attacking Napoleon's government, was to errect a free government, in a great nation upon his frontiers. Did they fear for other governments of Europe, all of whom, by-the-bye, were at war with us? Did their love of monarchy so far subdue and swallow up their hatred of our enemies? If so, the feeling was the foolishest, the most senseless, that ever was entertained; for who does not see the utter impossibility of supporting those governments by any other means than those of reformation; aye, of complete regeneration, however terrific the word may sound at Whitehall? There was a time when men might reasonably differ in opinion upon this point; but, after all that we have now seen, it appears to me nothing short of insanity, or of the most criminal hypocri[illegible] to deny, that is the only way, in which it is possi[illegible] for those governments to preserve their existence—In one of the excellent essays of Major Cartwright written at the breaking out of the present war between, Russia and Sweden, he foretold, that, unless the king of Sweden began by a reformation at home; by *calling the States together*; by restoring to the people the full enjoyment of their ancient constitution, this war would end in his ruin. He described the state of the country; shewed the want of motives in the people to defend it; and applied to this particular case, that principle, which he has so frequently and so ably maintained, namely, that without *a people* well disposed; without a people having motives for national defence, a *standing army*, would, in the end, avail him nothing. This prediction has been completely verified. And, are there still persons to call Major Cartwright a "jacobin"? Aye, are there, and to put a rope round his neck too, if they could.—What shall we say, then? If this be the case; if men are not to be schooled by events like these, what ground is there to hope, that they will be induced, by reasoning, to act upon the principles, whereon is built the security of states and of thrones?—As to what has occurred in Spain, since the return of our army, there is not much of interest. It was to be expected, that King Joseph would be crowned, and, having *power* on his side, it was quite natural for him to have an abundance of *flattering addresses*, from an enslaved people led by a gang of venal courtiers. The people who drop their pence into the hell fire money box would, of course, have no scruple to cringe to the devil, and why should they scruple to cringe to Joseph Napoleon. He will be a deposit; but he will do away, or, at least, greatly diminish, the intolerable, t[illegible] degrading, the impious despotism of the plundering priests. I wish heartily to see him kicked down and afterwards hanged; but, only [illegible] this condition, that the people regain something like freedom; that something like political liberty succeed his fall.—The movements of the people of Cadiz, show, that they are more enlightened than the mass of [illegible] nation. Their demands carry in them the [illegible] freedom and, their complaint, that t[illegible] deprived of [illegible] [illegible]rly how [illegible] the edict of the Central [illegible] which [illegible] of the press was put a stop [illegible] ict disheartened me. After the issuing of that, I [illegible]ained to hope of the cause; and I have been assured, by more than one gentleman, who have been much in Spain, during these times, that measure more than any other, checked the spirit of those who were sufficiently enlightened and who were able, from their talents, to have acted a considerable part in defending the country against the French. I have been assured by two persons in particular, upon whose judgment as well as upon whose word I can rely, that it was the decided opinion of *all* the well informed part of the Spaniards, with whom they conversed, that a radical revolution was the first necessary measure of defence; nay, further, that the articles, upon the subject, published by me, at the time when I was charged with being instigated by the devil, were read in Spain, and were highly approved of by all such Spaniards; that those articles were translated and spread widely through the country; and that the edict of the Junta was thought to be levelled particularly at them. Now, what has this edict done? It kept the people *quiet*, 'till Joseph came to take possession of them. It was a kind act towards nobody but Joseph Napoleon. It was intended for the use of Ferdinand and the Junta and the Priests; but it operated, as the most of such acts do, in a way directly the contrary of what was intended.

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ON THE 20TH DECEMBER NEXT,

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.

(Situated at Vipery.)

THAT Elegant Spacious Mansion, lately occupied by Major-General COLLINS, deceased; consisting of, on the Ground Floor, a Saloon, 24 feet by 15, Nine Dining Rooms, 26 feet long by 24 feet wide, two Bed Rooms, 24 by 15 feet, three do. 16 feet square, with Closets attached, and a front Varandah, 24 feet in length by 9 feet 9 inches in breadth. The Upper Floor contains an Elegant Drawing Room, of 46 feet 6 inches in length, by 24 feet 3 inches in Width, three Bed Rooms of 16 feet square, each with two Closets and a Varandah, 24 feet by 10.

The Out Houses are excellent and Commodious, and in the Garden which is well stocked with the choicest Fruit Trees, &c. there is a neat detached Bungalow. The whole of the Premises are in excellent order and surrounded by a Brick Wall. For further particulars apply to Lieutenant RUNDALL, Fort St. George.

For Private Sale,

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

A BUNGALOW, situated in the lower Fort of Royacottah, on the table land of Mysore, consisting of a Hall, two Bed Rooms, a Detached Room, Double Varandah to the Hall, round three sides of the building, Out Houses, &c. which may be fitted up at a trifling expence for the accommodation of a Family wishing to pass the hot months in that delightful climate.

ALSO

That well known Commodious Mansion, situated on the South side of the Pettah of Kistnagherry in the Bauramall, consisting of a large Hall, back and front Varandah, three spacious upstair Bed Rooms, with Var[illegible]dahs, Teraces, Colonades, Closets, large F[illegible] Garden, &c.—well worth the notice [illegible] any person with a Family wishing to retire, for shelter from the long shore and land winds prevailing on the Coast.

Both Premises being the Property of Lieutenant-Colonel GRAHAM, for particulars apply to Messieurs HARINGTON and Co.

FOR [illegible]ALE.

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck and off visiting Cards &c. engraved.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all demands upon the Estate of the late Major Gened... EDWARD COLLINS, deceased; are desire- to be presented for Payment to the Administrator Lieutenant C. RUNDALL, Fort St. George, previous to the 31st December next, after which period; as the Accounts of the Es... will then be finally adjusted; no demands ... be attended to; Those persons ... to the Estate who may not have paid the Amount of their respective Debts to the said Administrator prior to the period abovementioned are informed, that legal measures will be adopted for the recovery of the same.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 20th November, 1809.

STOLEN.

ON Monday evening the 6th Instant, from Mr. Cashart's Shop in Black town—the undermentioned Jewels and silver plate. It is particularly requested that it may be stopped if offered for sale and information thereof be given to him. which will be handsomely rewarded if required, and any person that may assist towards the discovery of the party or parties concerned in the robbery, will be remunerated for their trouble.

One large Diamond Ring weighing carrats 4¾.
One do. do. do. 3¾ of a greenish colour,
One large Ruby do. set round with 14 Brilliants—the Ruby is of a milkish do.
One smaller do. do. do. 14 do.—the Ruby a deep red.
One large Saphire do. do. do.—the Saphire dark and perfect, of a long shape.
One do. Opal do. do. with brilliants and emeralds.
One small Saphire do. do. with 12 do.
One do. do. do. do. with rose diamonds.
Three Saphires of sizes, set on simple rings.
One Emerald, set simple on a ring.
One small Diamond spread, set on a ring.
One large Emerald Broach, set round with brilliants. the shape of an heart.
One do. do. set round with 8 do. Square.
One round Broach set Transparent with 11 do.—Glass in the centre.
One Brilliant Cluster Broach set transparent do.—The centre stone of the third water.
One pair diamond Shoulder Knots, containing 4 drop Diamonds.
Two small Brilliant Cluster drop Broach.
One Rose Diamond Sprig with one Emerald in the centre.
One Ruby Ring set simple.
Two Emerald imitation Rings set round with Pearls.
Two Fancy hair Rings set round with do.
Six gold fancy Rings of different patterns—Hair in centre.
One half Hoop-ring set with 3 diamonds and 2 rubies.
One pair small Ruby Earrings set round with brilliants.
One do. Garnet do. round Pearl mounted.
One oblong Pearl Broach, hair in centre,—Glass broke.
One round Broach set with Pearls.—Glass in centre.
Two pair Enamelled Earrings set round with Pearls.
Four gold Broaches, fillagre work, with Carnul head in centre.
Three pair Bracelets set round with Pearls—glass in centre.
Four pair Gold Bracelets—Glass in centre.
Thirteen pair gold Earrings of different patterns on cards.
Two petrified wood Broaches, gold mounted.
Two gold Watch Chains.
Seven gold Watch Keys.
One Lady's Watch Chain.
Three pair Cornelian Sleeve Buttons, gold mounted.
Three pair Cornelian Shoulder Knots, gold mounted.
One Diamond cut Gold Beed, Gold Cross.
Two Quizzing Glasses, silver mounted.
One Gold Spectacle (round green glass.)
Eight fine Gold Necklace Snaps.
Seven plain do. do. do.
One large Gold oval Locket (hair and three letters C, C. F. in centre.)
Three pair Gold Bangles.
One large Gold French Watch.

SILVER PLATE.

One large Pye Dish.
One Sugar Vase.
One large Milk Bowl Cover and Stand.
Three Silver Forks (desert.)
One Silver Cruet Frame.
One Chocolate Pot.
Four Silver Cruet Bottles.
One pair silver Bottle Stand (Europe made.)

Fine Rum.

MOONEAPAH,

BEGS LEAVE TO ADVISE

HIS FRIENDS,

AT THE NEIGHBOURING STATIONS

AND

CANTONMENT,

THAT HE HAS

VERY FINE

RUM,

FOR SALE

AT 4½ PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

AND FROM ITS

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AND MODERATE PRICE,

HE RECOMMENDS IT

VERY MUCH TO THEIR ATTENTION AND USE.

VELLORE, November 16, 1809.

THIRD LITERARY LOTTERY.

MESSIEURS

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook & Co.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION

OF

SEVERAL OF THEIR FRIENDS

HAVE made another LOTTERY for a large and Valuable Collection of BOOKS—Schemes of which and Tickets, may be had at their Warehouses in Popham's Broadway, and at the following places:—

Mr. D. JOHNS, Vizagapatam.
Mr. REDDY, Hydrabad.
Mr. JONES, Trichinopoly.
Mr. BOXLEY, Seringapatam.
Mr. SAWYER, Palamcottah.
Mr. JOHN STEWART, Bellary.
Mr. F. W. STEWART, Masulipatam.
AND
Mr. MAYER, at Bangalore.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, Nov. 16, 1809.

CHINA INVESTMENT.

MESSIEURS

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR

Friends and the Public,

THAT THEY EXPECT THEIR

ANNUAL

China Investment,

ON THE FIRST SHIP

BOUND

FOR MADRAS,

AND

AS THEY HAVE GIVEN POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO THEIR

AGENTS

MESSIEURS

BEAL & MAGNIAC,

TO SPARE NO EXPENCE WHATSOEVER,

IN PROCURING THE BEST OF

ARTICLES,

THEY have every reason to believe that the whole, but more particularly the TEAS, will be of a very superior quality.

Popham's Broadway, 16th Nov. 1809.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE A SALE,

ON FRIDAY,

WHICH WILL COMMENCE

AT THE USUAL HOUR,

THE PARTICULARS OF WHICH

WILL BE MENTIONED

IN THE NEXT PAPER.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW Pieces of Extra Fine Long Cloths, intended for Ladies Gowns, also a few Pieces of Thirty-two Punjum of a fine texture, the prices of the above are very reasonable.

FOR RRIVATE SALE,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW dozen of MALAGA WINE, and DANISH HOCK, at 6 Pagodas per dozen.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Ashton & Meppen,

HAVE a few Maunds of excellent COFFEE, at 3 Pagodas per Maund.

N. B. The COFFEE is not from Mocoa, but has been much approved of.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Ashton & Meppen,

A HANDSOME and well made PEGUE HORSE, not six years of age, perfectly sound, and has great action, has been used to the SADDLE, and is only parted with by the owner, on account of his being rather too small.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public ...

By Balfour & ...,

AT THEIR AUCTION ...

No. 10, STRINGER S...

On FRID... the 2...

...COMM...

FURNIT...

CONSISTING OF,

ONE large Almira, a Book Case with Glass Doors and Drawers underneath, ... all Blackwood Cott with Curtains and B...ing, Two Mahogany Card Tables, One P... chair Back Couches, 4 Shade Stands, 2 Dumb Waiters, 1 Blackwood side board, 1 Sattin Wood Escrutoire, (Silver Mounted) 2 Chittagong Sleeping Couches, two Writing Tables with Drawers, 1 Wash Hand Stand, 1 China Bidet, a Camp Cott, with top. 1 dozen Blackwood Arm Chairs, 1 dozen Chittagong Wood Arm Chairs, a large Mess Trunk, (empty.) &c. &c.

GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Pillar Shades, Tumblers, Madeira and Claret Glasses, Salt Cellars, &c.

SEVERAL ARTICLES OF

CHINA WARE.

One pair Looking Glasses in gilt frames, two small Carpets a pair of brass Barrell'd Pistols by Knubley in a Case, a Silver mounted Blunderbuss.

AND

VARIOUS OTHER

ARTICLES,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

40 *American Hams,*

IMMEDIATELY AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

A Carriage with a Pair of Serviceable Horses and Harness.

AND

A PALANQUIN.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

By Balfour & Hogg,

A HANDSOME Round ... lelled Buggy (with Hood) to ... sionally as a Curricle.

To be Sold by ... on,

By Peppe... o.

AT THEIR AU...

FACING THE ...E,

To-morrow, THURSD... d Instant,

AT 11 O'...

A VARIETY of Arti... old Furniture, Glass and ... &c. &c.

AT 12 O'...

POSITIVELY TO THE ... BIDDER,

About 250 Gallons ... llent Brandy which will be put up in ... to 20 Gallons, for the convenience o... ers.

ALSO

About 40 dozen in bottles ...

AT 1 O'CLO...

A Bay Arab Saddle Horse & ... &c.

FOR PRIVA... SALE.

By Pepper and Co.

A HANDSOME Ful... bodied Bandy on Curricle Springs, ...ith Lamps. Morocco Lining and Cushions, made to answer occasionally as a Curricle, with a capital Chesnut Horse and Harness complete, price 170 Pags. well worth the attention of any Person who may be in want of such a Conveyance.

ALSO

Two handsome Bengal built Palanquins, with Morocco Bedding, and ... will be sold ... moderate terms.

A...E...MENT.

MESSRS. PEPPER AND CO. anxious to close a concern, to which a quantity of very excellent Brandy they have in hand belongs, beg to offer it to the Public at the very reduced price of 1½ Pags. per gallon, or in bottles at 5 Pagodas per dozen, as the quantity they have is not very great, they wo... recommend those wishing to secure any to apply in time.

Orders from the Country with ...ash or good references punctually attended t...

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 23d Instant.

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

PLATE, one milk ... with cover and stand, one Co... one Tea Pot and stand, one pair S... Vases, one pair Bottle stands, one pair Candlesticks, one pair Muffineers, three Mustard Pots and Spoons, one ...t stand with seven Cruets, two pair Salt ... with Spoons, one Soup, two Milk, two Marrow, twenty Table, twenty Desert, twenty-six Tea, four Egg, and three Salt Spoons, two Fish, and one Butter Knife, two Sallad Fork, sixteen Lables with chains.—Plated, two Coffee Pots, a Table Ring, one pair Candlesticks, two pair Bottle stands—al... of Pillar Shades, with Plated stands; ... ditto double branched Pillar Shades on ...d stands.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD.

Thirty dozen Lisbon Wine, (uncleared lots) Sundry rolls of China s...k, and a quantity of Europe chintz for Go...s.

To be sold by P...ic Auction,

By Jam... Dobbin,

AT HIS A...ON ROOM,

To-morrow, THUR...AY, the 23d Instant,

AT 11 ...'CLOCK,

AN IN...OICE OF

Northward Sashes,

CONTAINING 325 Pairs, to be put up in small lots, for the conveniance of Purchasers.

BY ORDER OF ...ALFOUR AND J. BAKER, ESQUIRES, A...TS FOR VICTUALLING ... INDIA.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT THE VICTUALLING STORES,

ON THE BEACH,

On FRIDAY, the 24th Instant,

AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY OF

GOOD Oatmeal, landed from His Majesty's Ship Clorinde, and sundry condemned Provisions, Casks, Packs, Staves, Heading Pieces, and Iron Hoops, landed from His Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately.

...UALLING OFFICE, 15th November, 1809.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,

On SATURDAY next, the 25th Instant,

Between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

AT THE WATERING PLACE,

NEAR THE NORTH GATE

OF THE BLACTOWN WALL.

WITHOUT RESERVE

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ONE hundred and fourteen Shipbeams and one hundred and Nineteen Arties.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All lots to be paid for and taken away within three days from the day of sale, & such lots as remain uncleared within that time will be put up and resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

To be disposed of by Auction,

By James Dobbin,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 27th Instant,

...SALE ...O COMMENCE,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

TWO SHARES

IN THE

PANTHEON.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Daniel Mackay,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 22d Instant,

EIGHT sets of WHITE QUE... WARE.

AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOL...

A quantity of WHITE QUEEN'S ... DISHES of sizes, Soup, Table, and ... PLATES.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Two Chests of BELL's CLARET, an ... voice of MILROY'S SADLERY, in hig...

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MA...R'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to ...h they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to ... and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of ... same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in f...

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAOR[illegible]ARY.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1809.

MADRAS,—November 22, 1809.

Letters have been received from Cochin, announcing the arrival there, on their way to Bombay, of the Honorable Company's Ships Union Captain Galliard, and Northampton, Captain Saunders, from London 5th July.

These letters are said to confirm in part, the news received by the Captain of the American Ship China Packet, from the Commander of the [illegible], as far as relate to the success of Sir Arthur Wellesley [illegible] Portugal; as in an action after the capture of Oporto, he had taken or destroyed a large portion of Soult's army, and obliged the letter to fly with precipitation.

The accounts further stote that the French had been expelled from the Tyrol.—That Bonaparte lost 45,000 men in one action with the Archduke Charles; but the latest accounts state the French to be in possession of Vienna.

A partial change had taken place in Administration. Lord Harrowby was appointed President of the Board of Controul, and Lord Levison Gower, Secretary at War.

Lord Castlereagh it is said is no longer a member of Administration.

Lord Chatham with 40,000 British troops had sailed for the North of Germany.

A Fleet was lying in readiness to sail for India, consisting, we believe, of the Charlton, Captain Wood, and Windham, Captain Stewart, for Madeira and Bengal.—The Sir W. Pultney, Captain Christopher, Lady Lushington, Capt. Nicholls, Wm. Pitt, Capt. Crowder and Sarah Christiana, Captain Makeson, for Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

BOMBAY COURIER,—November 11, 1809.

In our Paper of the 4th instant, we noticed the appearance of a suspicious vessel, apparently a line of battle ship, off Tellicherry; and by Letters from Goa of the 28th ult. it appears that she was also seen off Goa on the day preceeding.

From the arrival however of the Sibbald, Capt. Harrower, which passed those places since the above vessel was observed; we may resonably conclude that the apprehensions which were entertained of her being an enemy's vessel, are without foundation.

We understand that a heavy cannonade was heard on the night of the 21st ult. off Tellicherry which lasted from 11 to 2.

On the 27th October a Brig was discovered at anchor a little to Southward of Goa which on the appearance of a Ketch got under weigh.

His Majesty's Ship Caledon, lately arrived at this place from the Cape, touched on her way at Joanna; where she learnt that the ship fitted out by Government with the Licence of the East India Company for the purpose of opening a Trade with the Coasts of Abyssinia and Arabia had shortly before touched at that Island having on board Mr. Salt, the late Secretary to Lord Valentia.

We understand that the Government at the Cape of Good Hope have purchased of the captors 2000 Mosambique slaves which had been taken on board some French vessels, at the rate of 40 guineas a man and have distributed them on board the different men of war. They are said to make good seamen.

Three hundred French soldiers are said to have arrived at Buenos Ayres, sent thither by Bonaparte to aid the Government of Liniers.

ASIATIC MIRROR EXTRAORDINARY.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1809.

Late last night accounts were received in town of the safe arrival at Kedgeree, of the Hon. Company's Ship Henry Addington, from England 21st of June.

The following is a list of Passangers by the Addington.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. M. Kelly,—Miss Anne Keenam,—Major General Macan,—Lieutenant Colonel R. Doveton,—Major Kelly,—Eight Officers of the King's Army,—Mr. J. Eckford, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. E. Phillips, ditto,—Messrs. Vickers Jacob, Thomas Farris, Charles Beevor, F. S. Wiggens, T. Mitchell, J. Lackwood, and A. Mackennon,—Mr. J. Walker, Free Mariner.

AND

Two hundred and forty Privates for His Majesty's Regiments.

The accounts by the Henry Addington, confirm the Victory of the Danube, gained by the Archduke over the grand army of Bonaparte, on the 21st and 22d of May. Advices of this action were received in London, on the 9th of June. The merit of this victory is chiefly ascribed to the masterly dispositions of the Prince of Litchtensteen.

The French Bulletin acknowledges the defeat of the 21st and 22d; and endeavours to account for the want of success, by the accidental rising of the Danube. At the [illegible] says the Bulletin, when the Austria[illegible] gave way, information was brought by an aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, that by the rising of the river, the bridges were endangered, and the guns could not be crossed. The Austrians, taking advantage of this circumstance, brought the whole of their Artillery, amounting to 200 pieces, to bear upon the French line, and in consequence the Emperor judged it proper to retire.

The loss of Bonaparte, in the action of the 21st and 22d, is stated to amount to 30,000. Marshal Lannes was killed; his body was embalmed and sent to Paris, by order of Bonaparte. Massena, and some other French Generals were wounded.

A second battle had ensued, in which Bonaparte had some advantages. Encouraged by these, he was induced to make another attack on the Austrians. He led on the flower of his army in person; and for some time appeared to bear down all opposition; but at length the fortune of the day was changed, and the French were entirely defeated with the loss of all their Artillery and 40,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

We must remark however that the accounts of the above Victory rest at present, on unofficial authority. No other details respecting it than such as were supplied by private Advices from the Continent had been received in England at the date of the Addington's departure.

Bonaparte remained in possession of Vienna, on the 28th of May. One of his latest Bulletins of that date was published at Vienna.

A letter of the 18th of June from London, adverts to the eminently critical position of political affairs at that time in Germany, and concludes with the following paragraph. "No "blow has been yet struck of sufficient impor-"tance to justify a conclusion as to the final "success of the present struggle. We are "however in momentary expectation of the "accounts of a battle, on the issue of which "will probably depend the fate of Europe. "The contest is not likely to be of a long du-"ration. Both parties were by the last ac-"counts, making every possible exertion to "concentrate their forces; and in all proba-"bility, a battle has been fought before this "time, which has either overthrown the ar-"my of Bonaparte, or made him Master of the "Continent."

The Austrians have proved uniformaly successful in Italy; and the French continued to be cooped up in Mantua. The Arch Duke however had recalled the army under his Brother John from Italy, in order to concentrate his force against the grand army under Bonaparte.

The Arch Duke John had obtained a series of decisive success in Italy; but owing to his having been obliged to detach 30,000 men from his army, to join the Arch Duke Charles he had found it necessary to re-cross the Adig[illegible] He was followed by the Army of Beauharnois, who had entered Carinthia, and it was supposed that he proposed to effect a junction with the Grand Army under Bonaparte at Vienna.

The latest accounts received in England of the 20th of June, from the seat of the Austrian war, left the French in possession of Vienna and the Island of Lobau; and it was believed to be the intention of the Arch Duke, by concentrating his forces, to cut off, if practicable, the retreat of the French army to Bavaria.

The affairs of Bonaparte were threatened with the utmost danger from popular insurrections. The Tyrolese, as we before heard, have risen, and having organized themselves under the direction of Austria, are stated to have entered Swabia and Bavaria.

Insurrections had appeared also in the North of Germany.—One division of the insurgents, amounting to 40,000 men, were under Colonel Schill an experienced Officer late in the Prussian Service. Subsequent accounts mention that this enterprizing officer was unfortunately killed.

The Duke of Brunswick had erected his standard in Saxony; and it is reported that [illegible] compelled [illegible]ing Jerome to quit his capital.

The K[illegible] of Prussia according to the late London [illegible]pers, was preparing to join in the [illegible] Austria.

[illegible]ts from Spain and Portugal are [illegible]ing. Sir Arthu[illegible] Wellesley had de[illegible] [illegible]ny of Soult, th[illegible] remnant of the [illegible] fled to the Northern frontier [illegible]ere they expected to be joined [illegible] of General [illegible] from Spain. [illegible]rmy however, met with such [illegible]on in Spain, that the pr[illegible] [illegible]ender[illegible] impracticabl[illegible] it [illegible] believed, from the situation in [illegible]ivisions were left by the last a[illegible] man of either could escape. [illegible] mentioned had surrendered to Sir [illegible]ellesley. Previously to its fall, howev[illegible] Soult had withdrawn the French Garrison.

All the [illegible]non, Military Stores, &c. lately belongi[illegible] to the French army in Portugal. had fallen into the hands of Sir Arthur Wellesl[illegible]

General Wellesley's account of the last action with Soult, is dated on the 19th of May. The dispatch states this is to have been an affair, with the rear of the French army. Five hundred of the French army were made prisoners. Soult retreated with great precipitation, by [illegible]y of Orenzez, leaving behind him his sick [illegible] wounded, all his baggage and guns.

For a copy of the London Gazette co[illegible] ing Sir Arthur Wellesley's Dispatch, see nex[illegible]

The Affairs of the Patriots in Spain, we[illegible] generally promising. The Supreme Junt[illegible] [illegible]d adopted the popular measure of assembli[illegible] the Cortez.

Marquis Wellesley, Ambassador from the Court of London to Ferdinand the 7th, had arrived in Spain.

The chief article of domestic intelligence from England, is the continued clamour for Parliamentary reform:—the friends of [illegible]at measure appear to be gaining daily str[illegible]h, and some recent occurrences had tend[illegible] [illegible]ive new animation to their cause.

On the 12th of May, Mr. Maddocks br[illegible]ght forward a Charge in the House of Comm[illegible]s, nearly to the following effect,—" That Mr. "Dick, a late Member of the House, purc[illegible]as-"ed his seat for the Borough of Cas[illegible]el, "through the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, who "acted for, and on behalf, of the Treasury; "and that upon a recent question, of the ut-"most importance, when Mr. Dick had dete-"mined to Vote according to his conscience, "the noble Lord (Castlereagh,) did intimate "to that gentleman the necessity either of his "voting with the Government, or resigning "his seat in the House of Commons; and that "Mr. Dick rather than vote against principle, "did make choice of the latter alternative, and "vacated his seat accordingly. To this trans-ac[illegible] said Mr. Maddock, "I charge the "[illegible]t Honorable Gentleman Mr. Perceval, "[illegible]eing privy and having connived at it. "[illegible]s I will engage to prove at your bar by [illegible]petent Witnesses, if you will give me [illegible] them."

[illegible]l animated Debate ensued, at the [illegible] which the question was taken on a moti[illegible] an inquiry into the grounds of this cha[illegible], which however was negatived. There were [illegible]95 Members of the House of Commons pres[illegible] at the Debate, on the above question, and [illegible]t that number 85 only voted for the [illegible] The rejection of this proposal for inqui[illegible] [illegible]as regarded by the Reformists as strong-[illegible]ing the necessity of proceeding in their [illegible]res.

[illegible] thanks of Parliament had been voted to [illegible]mbier, for his success in Basque Roads. [illegible]tion passed the House of Commons, [illegible] one dissenting voice, namely, that of Lord [illegible]chrane. It is stated that Lord Gambier was [illegible]be brought to a Court Martial, at his Lord-[illegible] desire, on charges preferred by Lord [illegible]chrane.

[illegible]Admiral Harvey was broke by sentence of [illegible]urt Martial, on charges of contempt of the [illegible]mmander in Chief, and breach of discipline.

The two French line of battle ships, which escaped from the Saintes, in the West Indies, had arrived in France, after being closely pursued by the Resolution and ano[illegible] [illegible]itish ship of the line.

The Lushington which sai[illegible] is a packet for [illegible] Madras, on the 1st of Feb. had [illegible] before the final despatch of the Henry Addington.

The above short vie[illegible] of the substance of pub-[illegible] intelligence [illegible] by the Addington, is

offered to our Readers, on the instant of its receipt. Details will follow as soon as possible.

Co[illegible]nel Doveton, one of the Passengers above named, left the [illegible]dington on Saturday Evening [illegible] Saugor, and embarking in a fishing boat, reached Town last Night. The Packets we understand are not expected in Calcutta before to-morrow.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-Street, May 24, 1809.

A Dispatch of which the following is a Copy, was received this Evening from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Oporto, May 12, 1809.

My Lord,

I had the Honour to apprize your Lordship, on the 7th Instant, that I intended that the Army should march on the 9th from Coimbra to dispossess the Enemy of Oporto.

The Advanced Guard and the Cavalry had marched on the 7th, and the whole had halted on the 8th to afford Time for Marshal Beresford with his Corps to arrive upon the Upper Douro.

The Infantry of the Army was formed into three Divisions for this Expedition, of which two, the advanced Guard, consisting of the Hanoverian Legion and Brigadier General R. Stewart's Brigade, with a Brigade of six-pounders, and a Brigade of three-pounders under Lieutenant-General Payne, and the Brigade of Guards; Brigadier-General Campbell's and Brigadier General [*Blank in Gazette*.] Brigades of Infantry, with a Brigade of six-pounders, under, Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, moved by the High Road from Coimbra to Oporto, and one composed of Major-General Hill's and Brigadier-General Cameron's Brigades of Infantry, and a Brigade of six-pounders, under the Command of Major-General Hill, by the Road from the Coimbra to Aveiro.

On the 10th in the Morning, before Daylight, the Cavalry and Advanced Guard crossed the Nonga with the Intention to surprize and cut off Four Regiments of French Cavalry, and a Battalion of Infantry, cantoned in Albergaria Nova and the neighbouring Villages, about Eight Miles from that River, in the last of which we failed; But the Superiority of the British Cavalry was evident throughout the Day, we took some Prisoners and their Cannon from them, and the Advanced Guard took up the Position of Olivera.

On the same Day Major-General Hill who had embarked at Aveiro on the Evening of the 9th, arrived at Ovar, in the Rear of the Enemy's Right; and the Head of Lieutenant-General Sherbooke's Division passed the Vouga on the same Evening.

On the 11th, the Advanced Guard and Cavalry continued to move on the High Road towards Oporto, with Major-General Hill's Division in a parallel Road, which leads to Oporto from Ovar.

On the Arrival of the Advanced Guard at Vendas Novas, between Sonto Redondo and Grijon, they fell in with the Outposts of the Enemy's Advanced Guard, consisting of about Four Thousand Infantry, and some Squadrons of Cavalry, strongly their Front being covered by Wood and broken Ground.

The Enemy's left Flank was turned by a Movement well executed by Major General Murray, with Brigadier-General Langworth's Brigade of the Hanoverian Legion; while the 61st Portuguese Regiment of Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's Brigade, the 25th, and Flank Companies of the 29th, 43d, and 52d of the same Brigade under Major Way, attacked the Infantry in the Woods and Village in their Center.

These Attacks soon obliged the Enemy to give Way; and Honourable Brigadier General Charles Stewart led Two Squadrons of the 16th and 20th Dragoons, under the Command of Major Blake, in Pursuit of the Enemy, and destroyed many and took many Prisoners.

On the Night of the 11th, the Enemy crossed the Duero, and destroyed the Bridge over that River.

It was important, with [illegible] to the Operations [illegible]resford, [illegible] should cross the Douro immediately; and I had sent Major General Murray in the Morning with a Battalion of the Hanoverian Legion, a Squadron of Cavalry, and Two Six Pounders, to endeavour to collect Boats, and, if possible, to cross the River at Ovintas about Four Miles above Oporto; and I had as many Boats as could be collected brought to Ferry, immediately above the Towns of Oporto and Villa Nova.

The Ground on the Right Bank of the River at this Ferry is protected and commanded by the fire of cannon, p[illegible] t[illegible] height of the Sierra Convent at Villa [illegible] there appeared to be a good Position [illegible] Troops on the opposite side of the [illegible]iver, till they should be collected in suf[illegible] Numb[illegible]

The Enemy took no [illegible] of our collecti[illegible] of Boats, or of the embarkation of the Troops, till after the First Battalion (the Buffs) were landed, and had taken up their Position under the command of Lieutenant General Paget on the opposite side of the River.

They then commenced an attack upon them, with a large body of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, under the command of Marshal Soult, which that Corps most gallantly sustained, till supported, successively by the 48th and 66th Regiments, belonging to Major General Hill's Brigade, and a Portuguese Bat. and afterwards by the 1st Battalion of Detachments belonging to Brigadier-General Richard Stewart's brigade.

Lieutenant-General Paget was unfortunately wounded soon after the attack commenced, when the command of these gallant Troops devolved upon Major-General Hill.

Although the French made repeated attacks upon them, they made no Impression, and at last Major General Murray having appeared on the Enemy's Left Flank on his march from Ovintre, where he had crossed, and Lieutenant Gen. Sherbrooke, who by this time had availed himself of the Enemy's Weakness in the Town of Oporto, and had crossed the Douro at the Ferry, between the Towns of Villa Nova and Oporto, having appeared upon the Right with the Brigade of Guards, and the 29th Regiment, the whole retired in the utmost confusion towards Aramanthe, leaving behind them five pieces of Cannon, Eight Ammunition Tumbrils, and many Prisoners.

The Enemy's Loss in killed and wounded in his action has been very large, and they have left behind them in Oporto 700 sick and wounded.

Brigadier-General the Honourable Charles Stewart then directed a Charge by a Squadron of the 14th Dragoons, under the command of Major Hervey, who made a successful attack on the Enemy's Rear Guard.

In the different Actions with the Enemy, of which I have above given your Lordship an Account, we have lost some of the immediate services of other valuable Officers and Soldiers.

In Lieutenant-General Paget, among the latter, I have lost the a[illegible]sistance of a Friend, who had been most useful [illegible] me in the few days which had elapsed [illegible]ce he had joined the Army.

He had rendered a most important Service at the moment he h[illegible] received his wound in taking up the positio[illegible] which the Troops afterwards maintained, a[illegible] bearing the first Brunt of the Enemy's Attac[illegible]

Major Hervey also distinguished himself at the moment he received his wound in the Charge of the Cavalry on this day.

I cannot say too much in favour of the Officers and Troops.

The have marched in f[illegible]ays over eighty miles of the most difficu[illegible] Country, have gained many important Positions, and have engaged and defeated three different Bodies of the Enemy's Troops.

I beg particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant General Paget, Major-General Murray, Major-General Hill, Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Delancy, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Mellish, Assistant-Adj. General, for the a[illegible]sistance they respectiv[illegible] rendered General St[illegible]art in charge of the Ca[illegible]valry this day and [illegible] the 11th, Major Colin Campbell, Assista[illegible] Adjutant-General, for the assistance he ren[illegible]ered Major-General Hill in the Defence of [illegible] Post, and Brigadier-General Stewart in [illegible] Charge of the Cavalry this day, and [illegible] General Fordyce, Captain Coray, and Captain Hill, for the [illegible]ssistance they rendered General Hill.

I have also to request your [illegible] tention to the Conduct of the Ri[illegible] the Flank Companies of the 29t[illegible] [illegible]nd 52d Regiments, under the Comma[illegible] of [illegible]ajor Way of the 29th, and that of the 16t[illegible] Portuguese Regiment, commanded by Co[illegible]nel Machado, of which Lieutenant-Colon[illegible] Doyle is Lieutenant-Colonel; and that of [illegible]e Brigade of the Hanoverian Legion, unde[illegible] the Command of Brigadier-General Langworth; and that of the two Squadrons of the 16th and 20th Light Dragoons, under the Command of Major Blake of the 20th, in the Acti[illegible] [illegible]e 11th; and the conduct of the Buffs, [illegible]nded by Lie[illegible]t Colonel Drummond [illegible] [illegible]el Duckworth, [illegible] [illegible]r Murray who [illegible]vas wou[illegible]ed; and of [illegible] [illegible]ron of the 14th Dragoons under the command of Major Hervey, in the Action of this day.

I have re[illegible] greatest assistance from the Adjutant General and Quarter [illegible]ter General Colonel Murray, and from all [illegible] fi[illegible] [illegible]longing to those Dep[illegible] [illegible]ughout the Service, as well as from Lieu[illegible] te[illegible] Col. Bathurst and the Officers of my pe[illegible] Staff, and I have every reason to be sat[illegible] with the Artillery and Officers of Engi[illegible]

[illegible] this despatch by Captain Stanhope, [illegible]g to recommend to your Lordship's pro[illegible] his brother the Honorable Major Stan[illegible] was unfortunately wounded by a Sabr[illegible] whilst leading a charge of the 16th Ligh[illegible] [illegible]oons on the 10th instant.

[illegible]e the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

Abs[illegible] Killed, Wounded and Missing of [illegible]he A[illegible] [illegible]der Lieutenant General Sir Arthur [illegible] action with the advanced Posts of [illegible]rmy at Albergaria Nova, the 10th May, [illegible]9.

None [illegible]ed; 1 Major, 2 Rank and File, wound[illegible]

[illegible]d File, missing.

[illegible] Officer Wounded.

H[illegible] [illegible]or Lincoln Stanhope, of the 16th Drag[illegible] slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Abstr[illegible] Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Ar[illegible] under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the action on the Heights of Grijo[illegible], on the 11th May 1809.

19 Killed, 63 Wounded, 14 Missing.—Total 96.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—Captain Sweatman, wounded slightly: Lieutenant Tomkinson, severely.

1st Bat. Detachments—Captain Owens, 38th Foot, wounded; Lieut. Woodgate, 52d Foot, severely wounded.

1st Bat. King's German Legion—Captain Delanring, killed.

2d do.—Captain Langrelin, severely wound[illegible]ed.

Rifle Corps King's German Legion—Lie[illegible]nant Lodders, wounded.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded and Missing, in the Army under Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Action with the French Army under the Command of Marshal Soult, in the Pa[illegible]sage of the Douro, on the 12th May 1809.

23 Rank and File killed; 2 General and S[illegible] Officers, 3 Majors, 2 Captains 3 Lieutena[illegible] 1 Serjeant, 85 Rank and File, wounded Rank and File, missing.

Total—23 killed, 96 wounded, 2 missin[illegible] 121.

Names of Officers, killed, wounded, and missi[illegible]

Lieutenant General Paget lost his Arm, but do[illegible]ing well.

Captain Hill, Aid-de-Camp to General Hill slightly.

14th Light Dragoons—Major Hervey lost hi[illegible] Right Arm, but doing well; Captain Hawker and Lieut. Knipe, slightly.

3d Foot—Lieutenant Monaghan, slightly.

48th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Erskine, slightly.

66th Foot [illegible]d Foot—Major Murray, severely in the A[illegible] Captain Binning slightly.

Royal Engin[illegible]—First Lieutenant Hamilton, severely.

[illegible]porto, *May* 13, 1809.

[illegible] *Ammunition, Carriages, and [illegible]c. &c. [illegible]en in the Aresend [illegible]pieda[illegible] the [illegible]*

[illegible]ch, th[illegible] carriag[illegible]s broke [illegible]lve-Pounders [illegible] Eight P[illegible] [illegible]ounder, 16 [illegible] Pounders [illegible]nch, One [illegible]arr[illegible]ge good— [illegible]six In[illegible]h.

[illegible]—4 serviceabl[illegible] 36 unservice-[illegible]

[illegible]arrels of Engli[illegible] Gun-Powder. &c. &c. &c.

G. HOWARTH,
Brig. Gen. Royal Horse Artillery.